

## TRUTHFUL SPANISH REPORT.

LETTER TAKEN FROM BODY OF UNFORTUNATE MESSENGER DESCRIBES SITUATION AT GUANTANAMO.

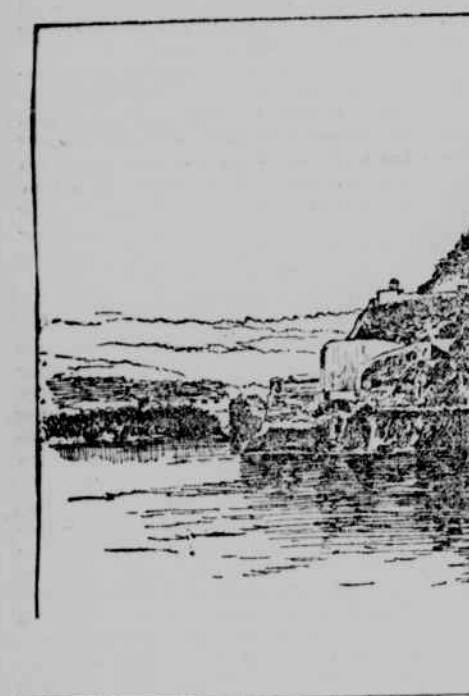
Camp McCalla, Harbor of Guantanamo, June 17, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 18.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet in the capture of the outer harbor of Guantanamo a week ago, and discloses the fact that starvation is facing the Spanish troops in eastern Cuba.

This is verified by extracts, already telegraphed, taken from a recent issue of a newspaper of Santiago de Cuba, and from the fact that several Spanish regular soldiers have surrendered to Captain McCalla, offering as a reason for so doing the necessity of obtaining food.

This is the report:

Calmanera, June 18. To the General commanding the Military Division of Santiago de Cuba.

At dawn on Saturday seven ships appeared before the port of Calmanera and fired grape-shot and all kinds of projectiles on the Playa del Este and the Cayo Toro, until they set fire to the houses on the Playa del Este, burning the houses



MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO.

of the pilots, which were (afterward) occupied by a detachment of American marines. The cannonading lasted with more or less intensity until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Playa del Este had only two muzzle-loading guns and sand in the trenches, the detachment could do nothing before six ships firing on them from all sides, and they retired into Manzanillo and to Cayo Hill, where they remain today, making sallies on the beach.

OBSERVED MOVEMENT OF SHIPS. From that day the soldiers occupied Punta Caracoles, observing the movements of the ships, which occupy all the outer port with war transports, a variable number of armed ships, other vessels of war, and armed merchant ships. The total is never less than four.

I have also taken the Enante Passes, and the vigilant gunboat Magna is here, ready to fall on them where damage can be done.

I remain in Calmanera, and will only leave when I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire. Forts Sandoval and Cayo Toro fired their pieces of artillery, but their effectiveness was interfered with by the shortness of their range, or when the ships retired to the center of the channel and took up a position in the middle of the bay, they would not have stopped answering the fire which the enemy's ships were keeping up with impunity. Sandoval has not over seven rounds of armor-piercing projectiles, and Calmanera has only one. I reserve my fire until the ships entered the channel, which is where its guns reach.

I am told that the insurgent forces at Baracoa have come down to Sagua, being apparently greatly pleased at noting that the American squadron has taken possession of the outer bay, as if for a base of operations; the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own ports.

Since Saturday the Americans have cut the cables which are at the entrance and in the center of the harbor, and I have not been able to reach them. But they have not again molested me, except with two cannon shots on Monday.

SUFFERING FROM PRIVATION. It appears from the work which is being done that the Americans are preparing to plant the harbor with mines, or to place their ships so as to disembark troops at Playa del Este, their favorite place. If this turns out to be the case, and that I have been the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of our vessels should come here.

The members of the Fire Brigade are in good spirits. I am continuing to serve out half rations of everything, and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month only, especially in bread. I have no flour of any kind, as I have previously said, and I have no way of getting any, as there has been no grain here for some time past.

We are equally short of quinine in the hospitals. However, I have taken possession of the private drugstores, and will have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation.

On Saturday we had only two men wounded. At Craigo Morro the cable-house was riddled with shell, but it still stands, and if the Americans abandon the port, which I doubt, everything possible will be done to re-establish communication, to which end I have everything ready.

To-day there is in the harbor a large armored vessel, the Oregon, and seven more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a storeship.

They patrol the Playa with armed launches. I return to Calmanera after seeing the bearer of this dispatch start out. He is worthy of my confidence, and as a messenger of the brigade has rendered me good services up to the present.

By sea I have a ready youth, who has served in the navy, and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to Your Excellency, should he arrive.

FELIX PAREJA, Commanding Second Brigade, Eastern Military Division of Cuba.

## EXPULSION OF SPANIARDS.

Madrid, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Salmeron gave notice that he would interpellate the Government concerning the expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Carranza, late Spanish Naval Attaché in Washington, and Señor Du Bose, former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and requested that the documents relating thereto be given to the Chamber.

## ARMOR-PLATES WANTED FOR WISCONSIN.

San Francisco, June 18.—Work on the battleship Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works, is almost at a standstill, in consequence of non-arrival of the steel armor-plates. The material should have reached here six months ago, and until it does arrive active work on the vessel will have to be suspended.



Rear Admiral Dewey.

Our boys in blue have gone to thrash the boasting Spanish Nation. Whose tyrannical Cuba shames all creation. Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking.

For there is quite a difference before and after taking. This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey at Manila.

The Spanish can't lick Uncle Sam, for he takes Hood's Sarsaparilla.



## SUNDAY ON TAMPA TRANSPORTS.

HOW THE DAY WAS PASSED BY MEN WAITING TO GO TO CUBA.

Tampa, Fla., June 12 (Special. Delayed in transmission).—Actually Sunday on the transports differs little from any other day, but the ships seem idler this afternoon than they were yesterday. There are a few details in which to-day's routine is unlike that of the time spent on board last week, but they are of no great moment outside of the religious services.

According to Army regulations, each chaplain must conduct worship at least on Sunday. With the large numbers of men on the various vessels, it was impossible for any great part to get with in hearing of the minister's voice, but the more devout were able to take part in the service.

On the piers at Port Tampa there was some moving of supplies, but not much. Most of the transports are anchored in Tampa Bay. On their military observations were not possible to a great extent. With the regiments whose boats were still fast to the pier, some drilling was practicable.

The most interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

The interesting sight was that of demarkation. When the signal was given the men came pouring down the gangplanks with their accoutrements, in double quick time; two and two they ran, lining up in company formation.

## THE ALFREDO'S MISSION.

A QUEER CRAFT FOR A DISPATCH-BOAT.

SOME SAY THAT SHE WILL BE USED FOR CARRYING OUT A SCHEME FOR FORCING THE UNITED STATES TO RECOGNIZE THE CUBAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The entire Cuban navy is now anchored at Pier No. 4, East River. This navy at present consists of only one vessel, and that is not a very formidable craft. The Cubans prior to the war between the United States and Spain placed an order for a small yacht with a firm in this city, and the boat was intended to be used as a dispatch boat, carrying supplies from the neighboring islands to Cuba. She was not built for great speed, as she can only make about eight knots an hour, but was so designed that for her small size she would have considerable cargo space.

The yacht was ready for use about the time war was declared, but the Cubans did not take charge of her until this week, when she was brought down to Pier No. 4, and is now there ready to leave port as soon as the Cuban Junta orders her to proceed to Cuba.

The Cubans have given her the name of Alfredo and have placed Captain O'Brien, who is more familiarly known as "Dynamite Johnnie," in command. Captain O'Brien was not aboard the boat

last night, but his son, "Jack" O'Brien, was guarding the little craft. The equipment and sending of this vessel are in marked contrast to the methods employed by the Cubans prior to the war with Spain. Then the greatest secrecy was maintained as to the movements of filibustering vessels. No such effort is being made as to the Alfredo. The Cuban Junta admits that it purchased her, and the vessel attracts considerable attention as it lies at the pier.

As the yacht passed from one ship to another, the officers of the Junta the statement was made yesterday that the boat would be used to carry dispatches from Cuba here to those in Cuba, and would be considered as strictly a Cuban boat. No attempt would be made to send supplies on her to Cuba, as she was not large enough for the purpose. This was what was said at the Junta, but all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the use of the boat.

NOT ADAPTED FOR A DISPATCH-BOAT. One thing is certain, however, and that is that while she may be owned and managed by the Cubans, she will have to leave the port of New-York flying the American flag, as the provisional Cuban Government is not in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser rifle.

While at the headquarters of the Junta, in New-st., the real mission of the Alfredo was officially declared as being to carry dispatches. Cubans, who while there in an official capacity, are recognized as leaders, said with the utmost confidence that the Alfredo would eventually come to the United States to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government. According to these Cubans there have been several attempts to place the Cuban Government in a legal status as far as the United States was concerned. The first move was that made by Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation. He offered to certify to the application for a marriage certificate of a girl who had been born in Cuba and who was about to be married in the District of Columbia. According to the laws of the District of Columbia, a girl who is married in this district is considered as having been married in Cuba, and the Cuban Government, which desires to be recognized as having maritime rights, is in a position to be recognized as having maritime rights. The fitting out of this boat has to some extent excited curiosity, as the Cubans themselves first attempted to make a mystery of her trip to Cuban waters. They finally said that she was being equipped for the purpose of carrying dispatches between the Junta here and the Cuban Provisional Government. When she was docked at Pier No. 4 she did not appear to be a boat well adapted for that purpose, when fast steam yachts can be obtained. She is a sail boat, pure and simple, with a small auxiliary naphtha engine, and can make about eight knots an hour, so her general usefulness as a fast dispatch boat is largely discounted. She was the subject of attraction in South-st. yesterday, and old sailors generally commented on the use of such a small sailing craft as a dispatch-boat. According to their judgment, the Alfredo would not be able to get out of the way of the smallest Spanish gunboat and could be sunk by a shot from a Mauser